

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Yugoslavia
SUBJECT Economic - Reclamation, agriculture
HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers
WHERE PUBLISHED Zagreb; Belgrade; Ljubljana
DATE PUBLISHED 18 - 21 Feb 1950
LANGUAGE Serbo-Croatian; Slovenian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950
DATE DIST. 10 Apr 1950
NO. OF PAGES 3
SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

REVIEWS PROGRESS OF RECLAMATION IN CROATIA;
POULTRY PRODUCTION INCREASES

PLAN CALLS FOR 70,000 HECTARES OF RECLAMATION -- Vjesnik, No 1495, 21 Feb 50

The following polje (plains) and blato (marshes) in Croatia are yet to be reclaimed under the Five-Year Plan: Lonjsko Polje, Jelas Polje, Crnac Polje, Odransko Polje, Baranjski Rit (moor), Sinjsko Polje, Vransko Blato, and the Neretva Blato. The Five-Year Plan calls for 70,000 hectares of reclamation of new areas in the valleys of the Sava and Drava rivers and their tributaries, on the karst plains of Dalmatia, and in the Primorje.

During the first year of the Five-Year Plan, reclamation began on the Jelas, Crnac, and Bidj Polje. In 1948, reclamation was resumed on these plains and begun on the karst plains in Dalmatia, on the Sinjsko Polje, and on the Vransko and Nadinsko Blato. In 1949, reclamation began on the Lonjsko Polje.

During the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan, tens of thousands of new areas were made available for agriculture, chiefly on the Jelas and Sinjsko Polje.

A 23-kilometer levee protects 10,000 hectares of the Lonjsko Polje around Topolovac from flooding. On the Lonjsko Polje a large canal, from Rugvica near Zagreb to lower Stara Gradiska and into the Sava River, is under construction. Also a large pumping station near Sasna Greda will be built.

In 1949, major irrigation works were undertaken. On the Jelas Polje near Slovonski Brod a complete irrigation system with canals and levees has been set up for the irrigation of 600 hectares of rice fields with water from the Orljava River. With the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan, the Croatian grain supply will be increased by 700,000 metric centners.

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VOJVODINA RECLAMATION PROGRESSES STEADILY -- Politika, No 13479, 18 Feb 50

Novi Sad -- Today the reclamation works in the Vojvodina are under the jurisdiction of 11 large administrations. Thus far, there are 1,459 kilometers of protective levees, 110,800 kilometers of reinforced dams, 4,396.9 hectares of fireguards, and 584 rangers' cabins, storehouses for emergency tools, and shelters for workers. About 583,960 hectares of land in the Vojvodina are protected from floods today. By means of this protected land, the Vojvodina gains 2 billion dinars' worth of produce per year.

The Vojvodina has 106 pumps, 10,466 kilometers of drainage canals, 9,090 bridges and culverts, 241 dams, and siphons. Drainage is provided on about one million hectares of land which produces 3,798,000,000 dinars' worth of basic agricultural products per year.

About 500 hectares of rice fields were irrigated in the Vojvodina in 1949.

MACEDONIA GAINS 5,500 HECTARES FROM RECLAMATION -- Ljudska Pravica, No 44, 21 Feb 50

During the past 3 years, Macedonia gained 5,500 hectares of arable soil by means of reclamation. Additional reclamation is expected to furnish tens of thousands of hectares of land in the Pelagonija, Kocane, Skoplje, and Strumica regions. Macedonia is spending 345 million dinars for reclamation this year. When the Pelagonija region is reclaimed, 50,000 hectares of fertile soil will be obtained. During the past 3 years, 50 kilometers of canals of various kinds were dug on the Strumica Polje (Plain), and 4,200 hectares of fertile land were reclaimed there.

NEW POULTRY FARM TO BE EUROPE'S LARGEST -- Ljudska Pravica, No 44, 21 Feb 50

The Belje poultry farm, which will consist of 84 modern buildings for chickens, is located in the middle of the Medveci forest between Beli Manastir and the village of Darde near Osijek. This poultry farm, which will be the largest in Europe, will develop in the near future into a large industrial combine for chickens. In 1947, the Belje farm raised 300,000 chickens, 200,000 ducks, and 50,000 geese, for which 1,200 hectares of land were needed.

The poultry farm consists of an incubator station, two fattening installations, 38 mating pens, 32 buildings for pedigreed poultry, 10 wooden houses, and 20 large laying houses. In addition to the above installations, the farm also owns a slaughterhouse for poultry.

A hatchery is being built in which 300,000 chickens can be hatched simultaneously. The feeding installations will hold 400,000 fowl. The farm will deliver up to 2,500,000 kilograms of poultry per year to the market.

Only Leghorn and Rhode Island chickens will be raised there. These will be crossbred for the purpose of increasing egg production from 200 to 250 eggs per hen per year. The total egg production from crossbreeds is expected to be 3 million eggs per year. The farm will raise an additional 300,000 chickens for other state farms and cooperatives.

A large fowl-canning factory will be built near the hatchery. Also a slaughterhouse is planned for the mass slaughtering of fowl. The farm will not only produce meat and eggs, but also guano, which was imported previously. Over 400 carloads of chicken manure per year will be processed into

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artificial fertilizer. The chicken coops have wire floors, which will replace the 4,000 carloads of straw litter formerly used per year. The farm also will produce 100,000 kilograms of feathers per year. The feathers will be processed into insulating material.

The farm will have 401 apartments for workers, of which 76 have already been completed, a cultural center, a 7-year school, a poultry school, a day nursery, a sports stadium, and stores.

TO PRODUCE 60,000 CHICKENS IN 1950 -- Ljudska Pravica, No 47, 19 Feb 50

A new chicken farm has been built in "Siroka Greda" on the Pancevo Rit. It is expected that the first hatch will produce 20,000 chicks. In 1949 the hatching was done 20 kilometers away from the farm. The farm has 40 chicken coops, each of which contains 250-500 chickens. The coops have automatic nests.

In 1949 the farm produced 46,000 chickens, of which 3,000 were given to different farms for breeding. The hens of this farm produce 180-200 eggs per year, which is two to three times more than the production of other chickens. About 1,000 hens are already laying eggs, even though egg production usually begins in spring. In 1950 the farm will produce 800,000 eggs and about 60,000 chickens. The plan for January was surpassed by 6 percent.

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